



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The mortality report for the two weeks ended June 18 numbered 40 for the city of Tampico and vicinity and includes 2 deaths from small-pox, the only deaths attributed to a quarantinable disease.

The Mexican officials have reported 1 case of yellow fever in the civil hospital here. As has often been noticed, the first cases are mild and not so likely to attract attention until the infection is spread.

Case of yellow fever at Veracruz on steamship Habana from Progreso.

VERACRUZ, MEXICO, June 26, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:

Ward Line steamer *Habana* arrived yesterday with a cabin passenger from Progreso ill with yellow fever. Man was infected at Merida; ill several days before embarking; steamer will be fumigated under my supervision.

LUMSDEN.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Reilley reports as follows: Week ended June 11, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; 2 deaths. Prevailing diseases, malarial fever of mild type and tuberculosis; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 6	John Wilson.....	18	0	0	0
8	Condor.....	16	1	0	0
9	Herold.....	6	0	0	0
10	Banan.....	17	0	0	0

PANAMA.

Reports from Colon—Inspection of vessels.

Surgeon Perry reports, June 14, as follows:

During the week ended June 11, 1904, the following-named vessels cleared from this port for ports in the United States:

American steamship *Allianca* for New York, June 8, with 64 crew and 42 passengers; British schooner *Atrato* for New York, June 9, with 8 crew and no passengers; British steamship *Dictator* for New Orleans, June 9, with 39 crew and no passengers; American schooner *N. M. Dantzler* for Pascagoula, June 9, with 6 crew and no passengers.

Plague conditions on west coast of South America a menace to Panama—Necessity for increased quarantine facilities.

The following is received from Surgeon Perry, under date of June 13, 1904:

Plague has appeared in Payta, Peru, which place is about 500 miles north of Callao and only a short distance south of Guayaquil. In view

of this fact, the health authorities of Guayaquil have closed that port to all vessels arriving from the south, such vessels not being allowed to enter the port, and therefore do not receive the second disinfection at Guayaquil.

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd is disinfecting these vessels at Callao, and, in order to interfere with commerce as little as possible, and at the same time to afford all possible protection to Panama, in view of the absence of any quarantine equipment at this port, we have instructed the steamship agents not to permit their vessels to call at Payta. A circular letter was issued by Assistant Surgeon Pierce, after consultation with me, for the purpose of regulating the cargo taken on at ports between Callao and Payta, and recommending that no passengers be taken from these intermediate ports on account of the absence of accurate information concerning their sanitary condition, and the possibility of these places being infected. This does not constitute a material hardship to the steamship companies, because few passengers are embarked at these ports and the bulk of the cargo taken is of such character that it may be considered safe.

A study of the plague situation on the west coast of South America shows a serious condition which menaces Panama. This fact can not be too strongly emphasized, and the installation of some quarantine facilities for the protection of this port should receive immediate consideration. If an infected vessel should arrive, the treatment must necessarily be incomplete and unsatisfactory. In view of the above I earnestly recommend the installation of a disinfecting plant and other quarantine equipment at Panama as soon as possible.

Report from Panama—Inspection of vessel—Mortality.

Assistant Surgeon Pierce reports, June 13, as follows:

Transactions for the week ended June 12, 1904. One vessel, the Pacific mail steamer *Acapulco*, cleared for San Francisco on June 8, having on board officers and crew, 72; cabin passengers, 16; steerage passengers, 8; total, 96. All well.

During the week there were 20 deaths from all causes, as follows: Fevers, 2; old age, 1; colic, 1; bronchitis, 2; dropsy, 1; dysentery, 2; tuberculosis, 2; beriberi, 1; stillborn, 3; apoplexy, 1; insanity, 1; ulcers, 1; alcoholism, 1; whooping cough 1.

Rules for vessels destined for Panama from ports on the west coast of South America.

The following circulars are received from Assistant Surgeon Pierce through Surgeon Perry:

CIRCULAR No. 1.

PANAMA, REPUBLIC OF PANAMA,
June 11, 1904.

To the agents of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company (England), *Compañía Sud América de Vapores* (Chilean), *Pacific Mail Steamship Company* (American).

SIR: You are hereby requested to promulgate the rules given below to the masters of the vessels of your company:

(1) Precautions should be taken in every South American port to prevent stowaways coming on board vessels.

(2) If stowaways are found on board after leaving a port the presence of such stowaway shall be reported to the officer of the United States Public Health and